

third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3841.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

L. CLURE MORTON UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration in the House of the Senate bill (S. 1931) to provide that the United States Post Office and Courthouse building located at 9 East Broad Street, Cookeville, TN, shall be known and designated as the "L. Clure Morton United States Post Office and Courthouse."

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. TRAFICANT. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] to explain the bill.

□ 1830

Mr. GILCHREST. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1931 is a bill which would designate the United States Post Office and Courthouse in Cookeville, TN as the L. Clure Morton United States Post Office and Courthouse.

Judge Morton was appointed to the U.S. District Court by President Richard M. Nixon, on July 15, 1977.

He was elevated to Chief Judge and took Senior status on July 31, 1984. As a District Judge, Judge Morton was known as exacting but fair, delivering decisions based upon the letter of the law rather than strong public sentiment.

In 1971, Judge Morton rendered a decision ordering the massive crosstown busing of students in Nashville in order to desegregate the public school system. Among Judge Morton's other notable decisions were those that led to sweeping reforms in Tennessee's prison, welfare and mental health systems.

Judge Morton retired from the bench this past August. He has been a dutiful public servant for over 25 years; this bill is a fitting tribute to an accomplished jurist.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the distinguished ranking member on our committee.

(Mr. OBERSTAR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OBERSTAR. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation to designate the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse in Cookeville, TN in honor of Judge Morton.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1931 would designate the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse in Cookeville, TN in honor of Judge L. Clure Morton. This bill has full bipartisan support in the House of Representatives.

Judge L. Clure Morton graduated from the University of Tennessee Law School and practiced law in the private sector for 33 years. His judicial career began in 1970 when he was appointed to the Federal bench as District Court Judge in Nashville. In 1977 he was elevated to Senior Judge, and in 1984 Judge Morton took senior status.

Judge Morton has decided to retire after 26 years of exemplary public service. He will be fondly remembered as a man of fairness, insight, and scholarly reasoning.

It is fitting and proper to honor the outstanding career and civic contributions of Judge L. Clure Morton by designating the Federal buildings in Cookeville, TN as the "L. Clure Morton Post Office and Courthouse."

I support S. 1931 and urge its passage.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, Judge Morton has served the citizens of Tennessee for 26 years, beginning his career in 1970 with an appointment to the Federal bench.

Judge Morton is known for his fairness, judicial innovation and courtroom demeanor. He has tackled such controversial issues as school integration, welfare, mental health, and prison reform. He is honored and respected by not only the Tennessee community at large but also his judicial peers and colleagues. This designation is a fitting tribute to Judge L. Clure Morton. I support the legislation and urge its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 1931

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF L. CLURE MORTON UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE.

The United States Post Office and Courthouse building located at 9 East Broad Street, Cookeville, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the "L. Clure Morton United States Post Office and Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office and Courthouse building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "L. Clure Morton United States Post Office and Courthouse".

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1931.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

TED WEISS UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 4042) to designate the United States courthouse located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, as the "Ted Weiss United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the distinguished chairman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] for an explanation of the legislation.

Mr. GILCHREST. I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4042 is a bill which would designate the United States Courthouse in New York City as the Ted Weiss United States Courthouse. Ted Weiss was born in Gava, Hungary in September 1927. He and his family fled Eastern Europe to escape Nazi persecution on the last passenger ship to leave Hamburg, Germany during the course of World War II, arriving in the United States in 1938.

In 1961, Ted Weiss was elected to the New York City Council where he was influential in writing the city's gun control laws and environmental measures. After 15 years of service as a councilman, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1976.

As a colleague of so many in this body, Ted Weiss is remembered as a thoughtful advocate of all that he believed. Though one may not have always agreed with his position, one could always respect the force of his convictions. Unfortunately, Ted passed away on September 4, 1992.

The naming of this courthouse in his honor is a fitting tribute to a distinguished colleague.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

(Mr. OBERSTAR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OBERSTAR. I thank the gentleman for yielding.